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## REPORT

CD NO.

LANGUAGE Chinese

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MINISTER OF INTERIOR DISCUSSES FAMINE RELIEF;  
NORTHERN REFUGEES BEING SENT SOUTH

Peiping, 6 May (Hsin-hua) -- Hsieh Chueh-tsai, Minister of the Interior, speaking before the conference of relief-agency delegates, compared the relief policies under the KMT with those used by the CCP. He stated that the KMT bureaucrats practically created famine conditions by their extortions, and that their slight aid merely created a spirit of dependence in the people. Even the well-meant efforts of private relief agencies, under the KMT, had the same results. On the other hand, Minister Hsieh described the CCP program as follows:

The CCP program is one of creating a spirit of self-reliance by a program of mutual aid and self-help. Since the funds and grain in the hands of the government belong to the people, distribution of relief grain by the government cannot be regarded as benevolence or charity. It is merely redistribution of resources that belong to all the people. The people who receive help temporarily know that the purpose of it is to enable them later on to help others rather than continuing to receive help. This is the attitude that has been built up during the years in all the liberated areas. With the spirit of self-reliance thus developed, it is possible to defeat all calamities whether natural or man-made.

If the problem of relief is to be placed in the hands of the people, then the cadres must first be cognizant of the problem. The higher level cadres must go in person to the affected areas and lead in the work. The Central government has organized five inspection teams under the leadership of representatives of the Investigation Commission and the Ministry of Interior. These teams are visiting all the affected provinces, investigating and giving instructions. The cadres hold meetings among the people and with the people's delegates, explaining the principles of production to overcome calamities through mutual help, and by furnishing labor instead of receiving direct relief. It has been demonstrated that where the people and their delegates understand the plan and organize themselves to combat calamity, there is an immediate change for the better.

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The CCP's attitude toward calamities is that it is setting up a battle front to correct the conditions that cause famines, such as lack of irrigation, insufficient drainage, poor seed, inattention to insect pest and crop disease preventive measures, lack of supplementary industries, etc. Broad plans are being developed and strong measures taken to bring about the necessary corrections in all these conditions so that agriculture will not be subject to sudden calamities arising from the effects of drought, excessive rainfall, insect pests, etc., that arise from inattention to the basic factors that permit calamities to develop that might have been prevented. Other causes of our famine conditions of this year that should not be repeated have been the destruction of war and the unwise policies carried on by the KMT in the past.

The calamity this year has been greater than anything the CCP had experienced, as a new government, and we recognize that there have been a great many faults in the administration of the program of immediate relief, but a change for the better is also apparent.

The government has distributed to date 1,530,000,000 catties of grain in combating the famine, which is a greater effort than was ever made before for the same purpose.

FAMINE AFFECTS OVER 130,000 IN HAO-SHAN -- Hong Kong Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 12 Jun 50

Over 130,000 persons living in Hao-shan Hsien of Kwangtung have been affected by drought and other calamities. From March through May 1950, famine conditions became steadily worse. Approximately 40 percent of the hsien's 340,000 citizens do not have sufficient food.

In Hao-shan Hsien, one half of the population of the fourth district, one fourth of the third district, and portions of the first and second districts are in various stages of starvation. The blame for this situation is not to be placed only on natural calamities but also on overtaxation, which has taken away all reserve grain from the people.

SENDS 200,000 REFUGEES TO SOUTH CHINA -- Hong Kong Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 9 Jun 50

Canton, 8 June -- The Chinese Communist government is exerting maximum effort in the internal migration program.

Canton municipal authorities have already received an order from the Central and South China Military and Political Commission to make preparations to receive some 100,000 calamity-stricken people from the North China area. Accordingly, the Kwangtung Provincial government is planning to settle them in cities and hsien of southern Kwangtung.

A similar number of refugees are now being moved southward, at government expense, to settle in the Nan-ning area in southern Kwangsi Province.

SENDS ECA GOODS TO AID FAMINE AREAS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Mar 50

Shanghai, 29 March (Hsin-hua) -- On 16 March 1950, the Shanghai Military Control Committee released for distribution in calamity areas, the goods taken over from the Shanghai office of the the US ECA which had been destined to aid the Nationalist cause.

One half of the goods will be sent to calamity areas outside of East China. The other half will be distributed as follows: 50 percent to the Shanghai area, 35 percent to North Anhwei, 10 percent to Shantung, 3 percent to South Anhwei, and 2 percent to South Kiangsu.

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